

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 12

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RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—There were heavy rains throughout Argentina
last week.—There seems to be no doubt as to the appear-
ance of the so-called cholera in Montevideo.—An attempt to impose eight days' quarantine
against arrivals from Montevideo, has been ne-
gated by the Argentine government. It is said
that the Uruguayans have promised to abolish
the quarantine against Buenos Aires.

Suspicious cases are becoming suspiciously
frequent in Montevideo and the health board there
are beginning to adopt measures of a sanitary
character. The next move on the board is:
quarantine in Brazil on all arrivals from Uruguay
to be followed by a similar resolution on this side
of the River Plate. If that sort of thing goes on
much longer, passengers across the River Plate
will have to go via a European port.—*Times*,
Buenos Aires.

—We hope we are not too curious, but we
would like to know why it is that the Rio de Janeiro
being only three days' voyage from here the
Rio News never reaches us until ten to twenty
days after date? Where does it go to in the
meanwhile?—*Montevideo Times*. Were we not
so tired of asking, we might also join in the
inquiry. The postoffice, however, is a law unto
itself, and its employees work when they please.
If it huries them a little, a mail very possibly
lies over for the next steamer.

—We have it on the authority of Minister Ro-
mero that the government has ample supplies to
meet all liabilities both home and foreign, and
was thus enabled to decline an offer of one million
sovereigns which was made to it under exceptional
advantages as regards both rate of interest and
conditions, as the country has no need at present
of further foreign capital. This may help to quiet
the fear of some who say in the spoken-of loan
a return to over-borrowing and its consequent dis-
tressing influences.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Mar. 6.

—The health board has given an alternative to
the sanitary board in Montevideo: to raise quar-
antine on arrivals from Argentina or be content
with ten days' quarantine on all arrivals in Ar-
gentina. The quarantine questions is thus de-
scending into complete ridicule, it being evident
that it does not respond to precautions against
infection. A feeling is now prevalent in high
official circles that the only safeguard against
infection is a local sanitary organization and that
quarantine is only a drawback to trade in general.
—*Times*, Buenos Aires, March 6th.

—As a proof of the spread of agriculture in
Uruguay nothing can be more convincing than
the railway returns. We read the northern and
eastern camps have not been in such good con-
dition for many years, rains having fallen almost
regularly every fourth or fifth day, so far since
spring set in. The way in which wheat is being
sent down to Montevideo this season beats the
record of any previous year, and the Central
railway have almost more than they can do,
although they have only just increased their roll-
ing stock of engines and trucks, and their wharf
and shed accommodation.—*Sport and Pastime*.

—Telegrams were received here last night from
Asunción that the Brazilian midshipman Damazo
Peana, under the assumed name of Alvaro Quei-
roz, endeavored to induce the officers in com-
mand of the Brazilian war vessels in Corumbá to
Asunción to revolt against the government. The
midshipman stated that he was sent on that mis-
sion by Admiral Saldanha da Gama. The attempt
failed, but Minister Abbott immediately obtained
permission from the Argentine government to
despatch two gun boats or steam-launches to the
Alto Uruguay, to guard the Carriettes coast
against a subversive movement, and in case of
need to support the action of the Brazilian vessels
in those waters.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, March 1st.

—Sunday's election in Entre Rios has evinced
once more the corruption and electoral barbarism
which discredits the republic. Revolvers and
knives played the most prominent part in Gual-
quaychu and other places, with the result that
several persons were killed and others wounded.
The losing side took possession of the registers,
destroying the records of the voting and other-
wise acting in a manner which clearly denotes that
such places ought not to enjoy the rights of leg-
islative representation. Scenes of that sanguin-
ary character are unfortunately too frequent in
the provinces and go far to prove that the federal
system of government is absolutely inadequate to
the standard of civilization in the republic.—
Times, Buenos Aires, March 5th.

—A special mission is stated to have been ap-
pointed by the Brazilian government, to convey
to President Cleveland the gratitude of the Bra-
zilian nation for his favorable decision in the
Misiones arbitration question submitted to his
judgment. A Brazilian man-of-war is to convey
the mission to the United States. The thanksgiv-
ing mania on the part of Brazil for the fulfilment
of a duty undertaken, if carried too far, may imply
that there is a doubt on the justice of the decision
and we doubt if President Cleveland will consent
to become an indirect party to all such unneces-
sary fuss. If it would be preferable to relegate the
Misiones arbitration case into partial oblivion for
the present, as it threatens to descend from the
sublime to the ridiculous.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The minister of the interior and several mem-
bers of the health board are decided partisans
of the abolition of quarantine, on the plea that the
only check to the propagation of infectious diseases
are adequate sanitary measures of a local and
permanent prophylactic character. Their conten-
tion is strengthened by the fact that quarantine
regulations are almost non-existent in England.
The minority of the health board members are
opposed to any reform of quarantine regulations
on the ground that the city is not prepared nor
the people educated up to the necessary standard
of sanitation, and furthermore that the health
board has neither the means, the employees nor
organization requisite to battle successfully against
the propagation of infectious diseases. In one
word, the minister is attempting to force the cart
before the horse in a matter which deeply affects
the health of the city.—*Times*, Buenos Aires,
March 7th.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee report from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 360.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 19th, 1895.

The government having found it necessary to close the military school of this capital for a time, because of the insubordination of its inmates, we may be permitted perhaps to call attention to the urgent need of a thorough reorganization and reform in this important branch of the military service. In our opinion, there are two reform measures of importance in organization, and several others of like character in administration. The two reforms in organization alluded to are: 1st, the consolidation of all the military schools into one small academy; 2nd, its removal from the capital to some small and distant village. In administration, the school should devote more attention to physical development, drill and thorough scientific study. There should be no preparatory course, a minimum and maximum age should be established, the entrance examinations should be of a higher and more rigorous character, severer discipline should be maintained, and the professors and students should be allowed to dabble neither in politics, nor in any outside relationship which might interfere with discipline and study. Experience has shown, we submit, that all these measures are necessary and urgent. At present there are four military schools in this country—two in this capital (the Escola Militar and Collegio Militar), one in Ceará and one in Rio Grande do Sul. We do not happen to have the report of the minister of war before us and can not therefore state how many students are matriculated in these four schools, but it is sufficient for our purpose to state that there were 790 in the Escola Militar at the time it was closed on the 15th, 61 students had just been ordered to join battalions, and some 90 odd commissioned cadets had been sent up and down the coast only a few weeks ago to enter active service. There must have been much over nine hundred commissioned cadets and students in the Escola Militar at the beginning of the year, and a new class was about to enter. Exclusive of the Collegio Militar, the military schools of the country can not have less than 1,200 students and cadets on their rolls, and this for an effective army of about 18,000 men, or 24,000 men as decreed by the last government during the state of siege. To show how unnecessarily large this number is, let us compare it with the United States, where there is but one military school, containing about 250 students, for an army of about 25,000 men. At the opening of the last session of Congress, the board of visitors recommended that the number of cadets at West Point should be increased to 469, not because the army required more officers, but because the additional expense would be slight and the graduates would be useful as militia officers. It was admitted that all the graduates from the academy, if enlarged to 469 cadets, would be unable to find employment in the army. If, therefore, a school of 469 cadets will furnish more officers than are required in the United States, how is Brazil to find employment for graduates from schools aggregating 1,200 students, supposing the armies of the two countries to be equal? In our opinion, Brazil is educating too many men for a service which adds nothing to the wealth and productive capacity of the country. The second reform suggested

is of equal importance and may be illustrated by the same comparison. The students of the Escola Militar have been on much the same footing as other students, passing their time in the streets, forming and continuing civilian relationships inconsistent with military discipline, promoting political manifestations, taking part in political movements, and keeping up social relationships, both good and bad, which can not fail to interfere with their duties and studies. All this is destructive to discipline and prevents the development of that sound physical health which ought to be the possession of every military officer. In the United States the military academy of West Point is located near a small village, some hundreds of miles from the national capital. The locality is one of exceptional healthfulness, and care is taken to turn out sound bodies as well as trained minds. All this would not be possible were the academy located in a crowded city, and were the cadets allowed to indulge in political and social distractions. As for the administration of the school, much that we have already said and the incidents of the past week, will serve to illustrate our views. A soldier should be a healthy, vigorous man, capable of enduring much fatigue and doing much hard work. And his officers should be not one whit less sound and strong. It needs no argument, therefore, to demonstrate that the officers of the army should have thorough physical training and should be expert in all that a soldier is called upon to do. To insure this the government should not only provide the cadets with facilities for physical training, but it should so regulate their daily lives as to shut out all exhausting excesses. This it can not do in a city, where the students are allowed to spend much time in the streets, at public amusements and in society. Remove the school to some healthful country place, banish politics and daily social intercourse with the outside world, raise the standard of admission and of study, and instill a genuine love of their profession into their hearts, and the country will soon have reason to commend the wisdom of the change. Defective training, insubordination and mischievous outside associations have thus far been the bane of the Escola Militar; the remedy is to avoid them in the future.

SOONER or later the students of the Escola Militar of this city were sure to come into collision with the government. It was simply unavoidable. On the one side were the legally constituted authorities of the nation—men of experience, responsibility and judgment, sworn to maintain order and to enforce the laws; on the other, some seven or eight hundred youths, excitable, inexperienced, spoiled with the exceptional privileges granted them during the past eighteen months, deceived by their own popularity and influence, and poisoned by the pernicious teachings of certain newspapers and demagogues. These youths had been made to believe that they had just saved the republic, and that the present government is seeking to repudiate all that they had done. Naturally a feeling of hostility to the authorities resulted, and from this misapprehension mutiny was sure to follow. There has always been a very sensible lack of discipline in this school, but it has been reserved for the present regime to permit this evil to dominate the institution throughout and to completely counterbalance its usefulness. For this, the government itself must be blamed, for it should never have permitted the admission of ideas and influences which could in any way interfere with the discipline and studies of the cadets. Of these influences, perhaps politics is the one which has done the most harm, for it has been a constant incentive to disorder, disobedience and unsoldierly habits. The intrigues and discontent of ambitious military officers have also been allowed to engage their attention, positivism has filled their minds with crude socialistic doctrines and revolutionary schemes, local controversies and disorders have engaged their support, and social intrigues and vices have helped to destroy all those finer feelings of honor and self-restraint which ought to be carefully cultivated in every young military officer. All these demoralizing influences have contributed to a situation at the Escola Militar which could not fail to cause trouble. Add to this the corrupting influence of the last government, its lavish expenditure of money, the employment of

these undeveloped boys as spies, as executioners, as confidential agents of the dictator at the headquarters of commanding officers and on board ships of war, and then the exaggerated and baleful praise bestowed upon them by unwise friends, would have turned the heads of such a class of young men in any part of the world. In this case it has made them turbulent and refractory, and it has resulted in their summary expulsion from the school. There was no other solution to the difficulty. Either the government must be respected and obeyed by its subordinates, or anarchy must rule. It is for the interests of Brazil that the former alternative should be chosen, and we are glad to say that the almost unanimous voice of the country is commending the prompt measures which the government adopted in suppressing this ill-judged act of insubordination.

REDEMPTION OF PAPER MONEY.

To the President of the Republic.

The government has ever displayed the most constant solicitude in regard to the necessity of redeeming the national paper currency, whose very existence, in the opinion of some, whose superabundance and consequent depreciation, in that of the majority, have greatly contributed to the evils that have affected our financial situation.

Vestiges of the solicitude of the legislative branch of the government in relation to this important subject are to be found in documents of a remote date and in measures long since adopted in various budget laws setting apart certain sources of public revenue for the redemption of paper money.

Always contending for the realization of this idea and relying confidently on its influence for the improvement of the currency, we are aware, however, that varied causes have contributed to interrupt, hinder and cause to be abandoned an operation so often attempted, as we have already had occasion to report in official documents.

In 1837 Law No. 109, of Oct. 11, set apart funds for this operation, which in fact was actually commenced in that year, when the sum of 4,700,000\$ was withdrawn from circulation. The beneficial action of that law was paralysed or rather hindered by Decree No. 231 of Nov. 13, 1841; but since 1866 there are frequently to be found, especially in the budget laws, provisions referring to the necessity of persisting in the work of redemption.

In recent years the idea seems predominant in the spirit of the government, as is shown by important documents with which you are acquainted.

By Decree No. 10,336, of Sept. 6, 1889, measures were adopted on the subject, and the enlightened minister who signed the decree, recognizing in the report explaining his purposes, that "a paper currency is a forced loan of the most hardheaded character and is a public debt towards which should be displayed the same scrupulous honesty that we observe in regard to debts originating otherwise," proceeds to state that redemption "is one of the necessities which demand most prompt and efficient action not only in honor of the public faith pledged thereto, but also as an essential condition of the progress of the country," and he adds "that the failure to redeem the treasury notes, or their inconvertibility, is one of the principal causes of the fall in exchange." (Diário Oficial, Sept. 7, 1889, No. 246.)

You are acquainted with the circumstances that followed. On Oct. 2 in the same year a contract for the redemption of the currency was made with the Banco Nacional do Brasil and in virtue of that contract the sum of 7,775,000\$000 was actually redeemed; but in consequence of the union of that bank with that of Estados Unidos for the organization of the Banco da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brasil the said contract became inoperative.

On July 28, 1891, in execution of the provision contained in Art. 7 of Decree No. 1,154, of Dec. 7, 1890, a contract for the redemption of the currency was made with the Banco da Republica and on August 12, 1891, the sum of 3,479,000\$000 was redeemed.

With this operation coincided the debates in the Chamber of Deputies and in the Senate on the Banco da Republica, and the work of redemption was consequently interrupted.

In pursuance of the same policy the decree of Dec. 17, 1892, provided in Art. 18 for the redemption of 100,000,000\$000 within the space of one year, designating for this purpose the amount of the deposits in gold and bonds made in the treasury by banks of issue, and the worthy minister who signed the decree began the execution of his plan by sending to the Banco da Republica bonds and gold for that purpose, asserting that of all the measures embraced in that decree that of redemption was "the most important and the most salutary and beneficial in its influence on the economical and financial life of the country."

Unfortunately subsequent events have shown that not only was the idea abandoned, but it was even found necessary to resort to new issues of paper money.

Decree No. 183C of Sept. 23, 1893, approving that of Dec. 17, provided in Art. 15 "that the government shall enter into an agreement with the Banco da Republica do Brazil for redeeming or substituting government paper money," and finally Law No. 265, of the 24th of last December, authorized the government to make financial operations for the purpose, in connection with other objects, of redeeming the paper money issued since Sept. 6, 1893.

Thus, as you see, redemption has always been, though hindered by causes of different kinds, the constant object of the government.

With the circulation largely increased and with the rate of exchange depressed to a point greatly injurious to our credit, it behooves us to perform the obligation contracted by Decree No. 1,976 of the 25th of last February, in conformity with the policy of your government.

The treasury notes in circulation on Dec. 31, 1892, amounted to two hundred and fifteen thousand, one hundred and eleven cents, nine hundred and sixty-four mil and five hundred reis (215,111,964\$500). On the 31st of December, 1893, the amount had increased to two hundred and eighty-five thousand, seven hundred and forty-four cents, seven hundred and fifty mil, and five hundred reis (285,744,750\$500).

By information which we have obtained from the sinking fund office we learn that the circulation at present amounts to three hundred and sixty-seven thousand, three hundred and fifty-eight cents and six hundred and fifty-two mil reis (367,358,652\$000).

The bank issue, which amounted, according to official data, to 346,115,970\$000 is now reduced to 340,714,370\$000. The total issue, then, embracing both bank and treasury notes, amounts at present to seven hundred and eight thousand and seventy-three cents, and twenty-two mil reis (708,073,022\$000).

In the amount of 367,358,652\$000 (government paper money) is included the sum of 125,000,000\$ advanced to the banks in virtue of Law No. 2,565, of May 27, 1875, Law No. 3,263, of July 18, 1885, and Art. 12 of Decree No. 1,167, of Dec. 17, 1892, as well as that of 83,000,000\$000 issued on account of the insurrection in virtue of Decree No. 1,616, of Dec. 23, 1893.

The amount of paper money in circulation is very large. It even exceeds the calculations made by the extreme partisans of a paper currency in regard to the sum required as a medium of exchange. It is, then, urgently necessary to reduce it, and in order to arrive at this result we have the honor to submit to your approval the accompanying decree, which will be completed with subsequent measures.

As the withdrawal of treasury notes is necessarily slow and can consequently only produce tardy results, we have deemed it advisable to withdraw immediately from circulation a fixed sum, even though it embraces bank notes, and to deposit at the sinking fund office with a view to exchanging those notes for those of the treasury, which will be duly burnt.

In this way by simply increasing the work of that department we shall arrive at once at the desired result.

After April 30, the date fixed for the second payment on account of the loan, the redemption will proceed gradually in such a manner as to conform to the necessities of circulation and the requirements of trade. At the same time instructions will be given to the receiving and disbursing officers of the government not to place again in circulation the notes which they receive of denominations of from 100\$ to 500\$, so as to facilitate their entrance to the sinking fund office for the purpose of replacing the bank notes there deposited.

We are convinced that the execution of the decree which we submit to your consideration will produce a beneficial effect, without detriment to the interests and normal transactions of trade.

It then, as we expect, resources otherwise obtained enable us to complete the plan adopted in decree of Feb. 25, and if congress, examining the subject with the interest which its exceptional importance excites, shall provide the government with the proper means for pursuing the policy of redemption, so that the circulating medium, relieved of the superabundance which interferes with its movements, may duly perform its functions, we shall succeed in definitely removing the principal cause of disturbance in our financial and economical system.

Federal Capital, March 14, 1895.

Francisco de Paula Rodrigues Alves.

DECRETE No. 1,987, OF MARCH 14, 1895.

Providing for the redemption of paper money. The President of the republic of the United States of Brazil decrees:

ARTICLE 1.—Half of the net product of the loan mentioned in Decree No. 1,976, of the 25th of February of the present year, will be applied, in the current fiscal year, to redemption of the paper money issued in virtue of Decree No. 1,616A, of December 23, 1893.

ART. 2.—When the subscription to the loan is closed and the amount to the first payment and of the bonds for which payment is made in full, shall have been received, the minister of finance will at once withdraw from circulation in notes of any kind the sum of twenty thousand contos (20,000,000\$000), which will be deposited at the sinking fund office to be there held until the respective bank notes shall have been exchanged for treasury notes, which will be burnt.

ART. 3.—After the 30th of next April, the date fixed for the second payment on account of the loan, the minister of finance will proceed to redeem gradually the sums which he considers reasonable until he shall have completed the amount fixed in Art. 1.

ART. 4.—For the purpose of redemption preference will be given to notes of denominations of from 100\$ to 500\$. Receiving and disbursing officers of the government will pay into the federal treasury notes which they receive of those denominations which will not again enter into circulation.

Federal Capital, March 14, 1895, 7th year of the republic.

PRUDENTE J. DE MORAES BARROS.

Francisco de Paula Rodrigues Alves.

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

The Treasurer reports the following receipts since our last published statement:

Donations:	
Baldwin Locomotive Works \$100 @ \$5100.....	510\$000
J. O. Lawson.....	100 000
H. G. Anderson.....	500 000
Joseph Lambley.....	100 000
Annual Subscriptions:	
Robert Clark.....	25\$000
John Davy.....	50 000
Indigents' Relief Fund:	
Horace E. Williams.....	12\$000

THE MILITARY SCHOOL.

On the 14th inst., the morning papers laconically announced that the government had detached from the military school about 60 cadets, sending them into active service. Later in the day it became known to the public that this measure was due to the conduct of the cadets, which for a long time had been far from exemplary, and which had recently become intolerably insubordinate.

On reaching the school at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the 15th the director, Gen. Ourique Jacques, was received by the cadets with hisses, and with cheers for an officer just relieved. He left the school and proceeded at once to the war department, where he informed the minister of war of what had occurred and tendered, it is stated, his resignation. The minister of war in turn communicated the facts to the President, who instructed him to act in the matter in conformity with the demands of military discipline. Accordingly there was placed at the orders of Gen. Ourique a brigade composed of the 16th Lattacio of infantry, which had recently arrived here from Bahia, the 1st battalion of infantry and a squadron of the 1st regiment of cavalry, which at 3 o'clock p. m. set out for the military school.

When this force arrived at the school the cadets were drawn up and informed that such of them as were officers, to the number of 390, would report at once to the adjutant-general of the army and that those who were not officers had been mustered out of service and would consequently assume civilian dress and leave the school.

This communication was received by the cadets with noisy and insulting demonstrations and *vivas* for Marshal Floriano, Col. Baptista, and Moisés Cesar, and *morras* to Gen. Vasques, Ourique Jacques and President Prudente de Moraes.

The cadets who were not officers then proceeded in a disorderly manner to assume civilian dress, scattering their uniforms about the building, or throwing them out of the windows.

After leaving the school, from which they carried a portrait of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, they took street cars with similar noisy and riotous demonstrations, and proceeded to the business part of the city, where several groups, composed of cadets of both classes, paraded some of the streets to the annoyance and fright of the peaceable population, the merchants closing their shops when the groups made their appearance.

One band of these rioters, which was carrying Floriano's portrait as a standard, was surrounded and captured by a detachment of the 9th cavalry in Largo de S. Francisco. In this group there were 22 officers, who were sent to the fortress of Lage and Santa Cruz. About 40 others were arrested and detained at the headquarters of the army.

During the disturbances it was not found necessary, it appears, to resort to the use of weapons.

The whole garrison of the city was held in readiness, and a force, composed of the 24th infantry, two batteries of the 2nd artillery, two squadrons of the 1st and two of the 9th cavalry, was stationed until 8 o'clock p. m. at the headquarters of the army.

The director of the school has published a notice stating that its opening has been postponed until May 1 and informing candidates for admission that they may at once make application to the war department so as to undergo examination during the first fortnight of April.

The students who do not reside in this city, have been furnished shelter and rations at various quarters, and will be furnished with free passages to their homes. The *Pais*, however, has asked for subscriptions to provide them with the necessities, the object being to embarrass the government. The *Jornal do Brasil* openly charges the *Pais* with being a principal cause of the insubordination and punishment of the students, which is unquestionably the opinion of a majority of the people of this city.

The vigorous measures adopted by the government have been well received by the public, and have had an excellent effect. The press is nearly unanimous in commending the act as necessary for discipline, and for the maintenance of authority.

From the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce*, Feb. 15th, 1895.

SHIPPING DISASTERS AT THE BRAZILS.

A PERFECT SCANDAL.

For some time back these columns have been open to the troubles at Rio, which have been very fully reported and as freely commented upon. Everything affecting the Brazils, or in fact almost any portion of the coast of the world, is of interest to and has an influence upon the trade of our great port. We have a very important portion of the Brazilian trade, and the regular lines of steamers, together with the outside boats running to those ports and the more southern Uruguay and Argentine ports from the Mersey, calls for all the assistance that can be rendered in directing public attention to the scandalous, not to say murderous, treatment British shipping and British seamen receive at the hands of the governments of those dissatisfied and constantly embroiled provinces. It will be remembered that some time ago quarantine arrangements were made at Rio, by which the port of Ilha Grande, situated about 60 miles south of Rio de Janeiro, was constituted the quarantine station for the latter port. How and why this came about is a matter of common and censorious comment in those parts, where it is openly declared to be simply a case of gross injustice. The Brazilian, as is well known, is anything but a healthy coast, "Yellow Jack" holding great sway in the season and earning for its ports among the seamen the expressive and significant title of the "White man's grave." The authorities at Monte Video have been in the habit of demanding an eight-day quarantine isolation for vessels from infected Brazilian ports; so at last, to be "square," the "green beetle" folk have imposed a like isolation on vessels arriving from Uruguay, without regard to seamen's health or any other consideration, and this is now the order:—A steamer just arrived here brings some news of her own experience and that of

others, some of which are less satisfactory. The host in question left Monte Video with a full crew, all for the country. Rio, under the board 200 head of cattle, and under the full assurance of the authorities that no quarantine restrictions would obtain on her arrival there, though perhaps she might be placed under observation for 24 hours. The cattle were taken on board, no doubt arising from the promises of the captain of the ship that the promises were not to be broken.

The ship proceeded towards Ilha Grande, and on arrival the health officer went alongside, and instead of giving pratique, ordered her into quarantine for eight days, no communication with the shore or other vessels being allowed. It must be understood that all steamers are not provided with independent condensing apparatus; this was so in the case of the steamer under notice, and as the delay was quite unexpected, and the master being unprepared for the amount of water consumed by the cattle and the crew, it soon took on the tanks. This necessary commodity could not be obtained on shore excepting in small quantities by the ship's boats, no water-butt being stationed to supply ready help; so after some considerable trouble, permission was obtained to get under way, and the main engines could be set in motion, and the main condenser brought into operation, whereby a supply could be obtained. This concession was granted conditionally that the vessel returned to an anchorage each night. It was compulsory, independently of water, for the ship to run out to sea at 11 o'clock for the dead cattle as they died. A guard ship was stationed in the harbour, through which messages were signalled and orders received. At the end of the eight days quarantine the steamer signalled the guardship to that effect, and instead of being granted pratique, was informed that Rio must be communicated with. This was the first time that the ship was allowed to enter the port, but on arrival was prevented from entering the port, being compelled to lay outside the harbour limits in a place so cramped for room that two vessels could not lie without great danger of fouling, and, indeed, a collision did occur on swinging with the tide, both vessels being damaged. After discharging the cattle, over which more time was lost, the six cattle were not allowed to land. The ship had, therefore, to return to Ilha Grande, at which place she arrived at daybreak, but could not get attention from the shore until the afternoon, when the health officer steamed alongside and removed the cattle in a lighter. Altogether nearly 15 days were lost, besides the loss of cattle by death occasioned by their detention on board in an unhealthy place. Fortunately no cases of fever broke out amongst the crew while in port, though one man was attacked two days after leaving. One of his mates nobly volunteered to nurse him, and was told off to do so, both being isolated from the rest of the crew. The captain and officers did all in their power, and were rewarded by the main recovery, and their efforts to prevent the spread of the dreadful malady were likewise successful. One ship, doing quarantine at Ilha Grande, had completed her seventh day when one of the crew died. She, therefore, had to hoist her flag half-mast, and to sea, bury the man, and return, having then to commence another eight days; this programme being carried out until either all hands cross the border land or can escape from this death-trap. Another unfortunate steamer had lost seven out of her crew through being cooped up, and in passing was hailed. The reply of those on board to the inquiry made was that "seven had died, three more are dead, and God knows who will be the next." About fourteen vessels were in the harbour, and it was no uncommon thing to see signals hoisted—"Short of provisions," "Starving," "Want medical assistance," and other pleading messages. Those on board the vessel now in Liverpool assert that no medical assistance was obtainable, that though day, he refused to board them, and medicine was unobtainable, as the ship's medicine chests could not possibly supply all the necessary drugs, and that the people were left to die without medical attendance. Should the charges made by the officers of the "escaped" steamer be indisputable, then our foreign office should at once attend to the welfare of our seamen and the shipping industry, which, as Mr. Walter Gell has said in a speech at the Chamber of Shipping banquet, is "heart and soul, the body and life of the country." This is quite true, and should be fully recognized by government, and when charges are made such as these one of the idle ghouls should be telegraphed and rectify as far as possible such grievances. It is noteworthy that a French and German steamer were permitted during the days of quarantine to proceed to Rio, discharge the cattle, and return completing the time. Quarantine is responsible for the deaths of thousands of our seamen, and some international understanding should be arrived at. We remember the case of quarantine of a French troopship at Tor, the quarantine station for Suez, which resulted in some loss of life. Many other cases could be quoted, but enough has been said for the present, and it remains with the authorities, backed by public opinion, to demand an entire removal of the evil.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.

On the 13th inst. the *Jornal do Commercio* published two telegrams from Victoria which Marshal Floriano Peixoto sent to the governor of Espirito Santo on March 13th, 1894, the day on which the revolt in this bay came to an end. We have said that the government knew that the insurgent forts and ships had been abandoned before the bombardment of that day began, and here is the proof. The first telegram reads as follows:

Paris President of the Republic,

Rio, 13th, 10.10 a.m.

President and Commandant Garrison, Victoria.

Viva Republica! Revolt overcome, surrendered. Forts Villegaignon, Cobras island and all the ships to-day occupied by forces. Bay guarded by legal squadron. Saldanha has taken refuge, with

officers, on foreign ships, abandoned all his means. Revolt overcome annihilated here. Particulars will be sent later on. *Viva Republica!*—*Florian.*

From this it will be seen that the government kept the morning of the 13th that the insurgents had given in, and had taken refuge on foreign ships. And yet the preparations for bombardment went on, thousands of poor people were allowed to leave the city and take refuge on the neighboring hills, and at 12 o'clock a heavy cannonade was opened on Villegaignon and Cobras from the forts. At 3 p.m., also, a grand cannonade was opened on the empty forts from the batteries in this city, assisted by the forts. It was a grand sight—the bombardment of empty forts and ships, this destruction of property which the Brazilian people must later on find means to repair.

Later on, at exactly the hour when the second bombardment began, this second telegram was sent:

Rio, 13th, 3 p.m.

President and Commandant Garrison, Victoria.

Insurgents placed in circle of fire proposed yesterday to capitulate, asking guarantee of life. Government refused, declaring it would only accept unconditional surrender. To-day, at 3 p.m., began general attack against insurgents, whose chief and some officers have taken refuge on foreign ships, and on the second bombardment began, the Vice-President telegraphed that the ships and forts had been occupied, although this did not actually occur until two or three hours later. He also telegraphed that the legal squadron dominated the bay, when in fact Gonçalves was concealed behind the Sugar Loaf and did not enter the bay until between 5 and 6 o'clock.

THE SITUATION IN PERU.

The Lima correspondent of Reuter's Agency writes, under date January 22, as follows:—The civil war in dragging along very slowly, and neither party has made any attempt to bring it to a close. It was expected that an attack on Lima by the Montoneros would have been attempted some weeks ago, but such has not taken place. They are occupying the valley round Lima with a considerable force of badly armed and mounted men. Their strength cannot be exactly stated, owing to the very varied reports received here, but it is believed that the attack on Lima has not taken place owing to the lack of ammunition, and not because of the government's success last week against the Montoneros. An attack on the part of the government was made last week against the Montoneros forces at a sugar plantation called Candevilla, where the former drove the latter out of their positions owing to the superiority of their arms (Mannlicher rifles and Gatling guns); but this triumph, although loudly proclaimed by the government, will do little or no good, for the same night the government forces retired to Lima, leaving the Montoneros to reoccupy the positions whence they had been driven out after several hours of fighting. One thing has been fully proved in all the recent skirmishes, the superiority of the government forces in discipline and arms, and if money is forthcoming to keep up their pay to date, and provided that the people of Lima do not assist the Montoneros, the apprehension is felt of President Cáceres losing the capital, and the government plan of action is to hold Lima and Callao at all costs, hence their reason for bringing back as soon as possible all their troops after an engagement. The government continues to be seriously embarrassed, having collected in advance all the taxes for the first half of 1895, and most of the merchants having despatched the goods they held in bond in order to avoid the heavy extra duties. Consequently there has been a considerable falling off in the revenue.

In accordance with the extraordinary powers conferred by Congress, President Cáceres has issued bonds of \$100 each, but as these bonds have been so ill received by the public they are now quoted at 75 per cent. discount.

In consequence of his inability to place them among the commercial class, President Cáceres called to the Palace all the rich Peruvians actually resident in Lima, not even excepting his own party, and demanded from them to buy \$10,000 each. As this demand was, in most instances, not complied with, other means had to be used in order to raise the money. All were detained as prisoners, and were not, at first, allowed the privilege of being supplied with food or beds at their own expense, and as several were old men this privation was severely felt. Most have since been set free. Some, no doubt, have paid up, but the scheme generally was a failure. It now remains to be seen what will be the next resource employed by the government to obtain money. So far foreigners have not been subjected to any annoyance (beyond paying taxes in advance) save that the actual state of affairs prevents business, and few, if any, stores cover more than expenses. The rest of the republic is quiet save that now and again a raid is made by a few armed men on the ports and inland towns, but generally with the object of obtaining arms and money, and not such as they get what they want and hurry away on the approach of a few government troops. Little or nothing is known of what is going on outside Lima, and nothing is published which is contrary to the present executive. From the number of arrests made daily, the government is supposed to have received information that Cáceres's friends are working hard in his cause, or else they believe that the only safe place for them is Callao Castle.

RICE CULTURE.

There are many localities in Brazil where rice of a superior quality can be easily produced. As this cereal is a common article of food, more widely used even than wheaten flour, it is of the greatest importance that its production in the country should be encouraged. That it is a profitable crop, may be seen from the following extract from a letter to the *New*

York Tribune on rice culture in the United States:

Prices during the current season have been normal, that is to say, equal to the average of the last decade, excluding the years 1892 and 1893, in which they were unduly depressed because of financial, as well as domestic commercial conditions. The prices of the present season average 10 per cent. more than in 1892 and 20 per cent. more than in 1893. The cost of producing rice is nominally the same as wheat, while the outcome is very much larger, say ten to fifteen barrels (barrel of 3.6 bushels) or thirty-six to fifty-four bushels per acre. This quantity, according to government estimates, is quite three or four times greater than wheat. The rice planter has realized, according to yield and quality, \$30 to \$50 per acre, the average the present year being \$30, which outcome is equal to about \$2 per bushel for wheat.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A *Pais* telegram from Buenos Aires, dated the 15th, says that Balfour has been delivered up to the British authorities.

—It is reported that Governor Leizaola, of Santa Fé, proposes to resign. It will be a fortunate day for that province when he really does resign.

—Telegrams of yesterday from Buenos Aires say that the Argentine government has resolved to purchase 30 gold batteries, or 180 guns, to cost \$1,680,000 field.

—Telegrams from Montevideo last week announce the resignation of the sanitary officials. Perhaps less rigorous and less jobbery will now characterize the quarantine regulations of that port.

—The Argentines are having a big ironclad built in England, and are becoming impatient to have it finished. But what then? They have no one to sail it, or fight it. It will be tied up to a buoy, and that will be the end of it.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 18th says that the criminal judge has decided that Balfour may be extradited. Is it possible that a lower court has ventured to consider this question after it had been decided by the Supreme Court?

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—Beef has been selling at \$2000 a kilo at Pará. The opening of the class-room work of the Rio Grande military school has been postponed to April 1st.

—In Bahia the *Gazeta de Notícias* has been sold for 12,000.

—A freshest caused by heavy rains has occasioned considerable damage to the city of Campos.

—The friends of Dr. Serzedello Corrêa in Pará are preparing a demonstration in his honor.

—A subscription has been initiated in São Paulo for the purpose of founding an agricultural school. A considerable sum has already been secured.

—The director of the Instituto Agrícola at Bahia has asked the governor of the state to send vagrant boys to that establishment in order that they may be taught plain agriculture.

—In view of the epidemics which have made their appearance in the state of Espirito Santo, the president of that state has suspended for the present the introduction of immigrants.

—In the state of Ceará there are 94 public schools for boys, 73 for girls and 90 mixed schools. Of this total of 257 public schools only 170 are provided with teachers. They are attended by 5,687 pupils.

—It is reported that Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves has bought for 500,000\$000 from Dr. Martinho Campos the plantation of Sardoal near Piratyba do Sul. "Legality" is evidently profitable, for the admiral is said to have been far from such an investment in 1893.

—A letter posted at Fabrica de Polvora da Estrella on February 2nd reached its destination at Iguaçu only on the 8th inst., thus taking 34 days to make a journey of perhaps that number of miles. How it managed to travel so rapidly is a mystery which only the postoffice can solve.

—At S. João da Barra there have been disturbances caused by dissatisfaction with measures adopted by the sanitary commission. A doctor belonging to the commission was ordered to leave the place. The chief of police of the state of Rio de Janeiro, whose presence was considered necessary, arrived there on the 13th and several arrests were made.

—Political matters in Pará appear to be entering a new phase. Ex-Senator Paulo de Carvalho, a prominent leader of the party to which the president of the state belongs, has expressed his intention of retiring definitely from public life, and state senators Lemos and Braule have resigned their places as members of the executive committee of that party. Looks something like natural decay, doesn't it?

—A telegram from Pernambuco to the *Jornal do Commercio* says that the police surrounded and broke into the distillery of a French citizen, named Billon, on the night of the 9th. They pretended to be searching for a criminal. They caused much damage to the property and assaulted the proprietor and his employees. The French consul has demanded damages and the punishment of the criminals. A later telegram says that the assailants were "municipal guards" and not police—a distinction without a difference.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Telegrams of the 13th inst. from the River Plate state that Col. Anderson (*sic*) is buying horses in Corrientes for the government troops in Rio Grande, having already purchased about 3,000. It is said that the Corrientes horses soon become unserviceable in Rio Grande on account of the difference in the nature of the soil, which is rocky in Rio Grande and sandy in Corrientes. Gen. Moura and Dr. Julio de Castilhos have forces of Guerrilla troops under Appacio Saravia. According to three telegrams: Col. Saravia and Telles made a night attack on Guerrilla Victorio's camp and put him to flight. Their loss, it is stated,

was one killed and four wounded, while the loss of the revolutionists is alleged to be large. Castilhos adds that the fugitives were not pursued, because the legal forces were tired. On the 10th inst., according to Gen. Moura, a force from D. Pedro attacked Appario and captured 7 officers and 12 soldiers. Appario, Moura states, retreated, hotly pursued by the government troops, who have followed him from Passo Ferreira to the vicinity of Bagé, where a force belonging to the transportation corps was ready to cut off his retreat.

On the other hand a Havas telegram of the 13th inst. states that Appario was about to surround the troops under Elias Amaro, while those under Manna Barreto had been enveloped by superior forces under Guarreiro Victorio.

More recent telegrams confirm that of the Havas agency and state that Prestes Guimarães has descended from the mountainous region at the head of 4,000 men for the purpose of co-operating with Guarreiro and Appario.

It is reported that at Piratininga Major Antonio Carolino da Freitas, castilhista, has been defeated and killed by Col. Carolino do Amaral. The castilhista admits that Freitas was killed, but says that he lost his life not in battle but at his own house, which was attacked by a body of his personal enemies.

Several skirmishes are reported, in one of which the castilhista battalion Bento Gonçalves is said to have been roughly handled, losing 40 men. A force sent from Bagé to receive horses on the border was unable to accomplish its object, having been met and defeated by the revolutionary Col. Chagas.

In the northern part of the state, Santos Filho, it is reported, has been defeated by the revolutionist Zeca Ferreira, losing 9 artillery carriages, a considerable number of horses and a large quantity of military stores.

Col. Thomas Flores, ex-commander of the 13th battalion of infantry, a violent partisan of Castilhos, has been ordered to report to the war department and, it is said, to leave Porto Alegre yesterday for Rio de Janeiro. This is a hopeful sign, as it also reports that Gen. Moura is to be superseded in the command of the district by a general who will receive instructions to take steps for the pacification of the state.

Not so hopeful, however, is the news contained in a Montevideo telegram of the 12th, which says that the Brazilian legation has obtained permission to send through Uruguayan territory 200 packages of arms and ammunition to Livramento and Quaraim. Another dispatch says the government has purchased 500,000 Mauser cartridges in Uruguay.

At all events the government's delay in putting an end to the war is beginning to excite discontent, which, after making due allowance for the difficulties of the situation, we are obliged to consider well founded, since public sentiment is almost unanimous in favor of peace. Even in S. Paulo, according to the *Commercio*, the majority of the papers have expressed themselves against the continuation of the war, and of the remainder, it adds, the greater part would declare in favor of peace, if they were certain that this would be pleasing to the government.

It is stated that Gen. Tavares, notwithstanding his age, has again taken the field as commander of the combined forces of Guarreiro Victorio and Appario, which, according to one account, have already effected a junction.

Among the persons reported to have been recently killed by the castilhista is a cadet of the military school at Porto Alegre, brother to Barbosa Lima, governor of Pernambuco.

Montevideo telegrams of yesterday's date say that an encounter occurred between Appario and Elias Amaro at Santa Maria Chica on the 10th, the latter being routed with a loss of 40 men, the federalists losing 14. Appario captured arms, horses, baggage and archives. A federalist named Escotto was defeated at Ferraria on the 12th, being captured with 19 companions. It is reported that their throats were cut. On the 16th Col. Massot was defeated at S. Luiz by Guarreiro and Appario, losing heavily. He had 800 men and was caught between two forces of federalists.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Traffic on the S. Paulo railway was opened on the 12th inst., and on the Sorocabana line on the 13th.

—The Ituana line was re-opened for passenger and parcel traffic on the 11th, and it was expected that in a few days more the road would be opened for freight.

—Dr. Viveiros de Castro says that the law of 1871 has proved inefficient in preventing accidents on street railways. He favors legislation granting pecuniary compensation to sufferers.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the S. Christovão tramway company on the 7th inst., Dr. Rodolpho Baptista was elected president of the company and Visconde de Taunay was elected director.

—The *Estado* of S. Paulo is informed that the Sorocabana company has signed a contract for the construction of the first ten kilometers of its Santos line, from the stations of Ilt and Manduzinho. This section will have a tunnel one hundred metres long.

—It is wise, we suppose, to abandon all hope of ever being able to travel comfortably on railways in this country. No sooner had the sanitary precautions ceased to persecute the unfortunate traveller (if they really have ceased to do so) than land-slides began to make miserable what little life was left in him. If he wishes to go to S. Paulo he must on reaching the scene of the late land-slide between Palmeiras and Rodéio, leave the cars and take a long and disagreeable walk till he reaches another train that is awaiting him, provided of course it should happen to be there. He must change cars again at the hr. k of gauge and once more at the scene of another land-slide between Capapava and S. José dos Campos. He is not allowed to take more than 30 kilos of luggage and before he reaches S. Paulo he will probably be sorry if he takes even that.

—WANTED.—A good railway, suitable for the conveyance of freight and passengers, between this city and the states of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes and S. Paulo. In default of a railway, saddle and pack mules will be gratefully accepted. Each applicant must be prepared to sign an agreement to carry out the enterprise in the interests of the public.

—At the meeting of shareholders of the S. Christovão tramway company on the 14th inst. Gen. Costa Guimarães was elected member of the board of directors. This gentleman, it will be remembered, commanded the 2nd regiment of artillery when it mutinied in December, 1889. He was arrested at that time, as was also Col. (now Gen.) Deleido de Carvalho, who was then president of the S. Christovão company.

—In September last the municipal council adopted a by-law forbidding people to ride on the foot-boards of tram-cars, or to crowd their platforms. It was provided that the broad gauge lines should carry only four persons per seat and six on the rear platform, and the narrow-gauge lines three per seat and four on the platform. To enable the companies to provide more trams, the execution of the by-law was deferred six months. It will enter into execution on the 27th inst., but there are no indications that the companies have prepared themselves for it. As usual, the public will suffer.

LOCAL NOTES

—The British and Uruguayan ministers are to present their credentials to the President to-day.

—The *Benjamin Constant* is expected to leave to-morrow for Santa Catharina on a practice cruise.

—The Italian residents in this city have presented to the minister of their country a handsome silk flag for the *Liguria*.

—The adjutant-general of the army has prohibited luncheons, soirées and banquets in barracks and other military establishments.

—Seven cases of illness of a suspicious character have appeared on board the cruiser *República*, two on the *Primeiro de Março* and two on the island of Enxadas.

—Among the passengers passing through on the *Magdalena*, en route for England, is Mr. Charles E. Akers, South American correspondent of *The Times*.

—The licence of the Belldromo Guanabara has been cancelled by the chief of police. Now won't the chief, or somebody else, kindly cancel the licence of Aleido Guanabara?

—According to Dr. Viveiros de Castro 1,406 persons were accidentally killed in this city during the fifteen years ending 1888, the number of the dangerously wounded being 1,463 and that of the slightly wounded 1,892.

—The following curious advertisement in English was published some days ago by one of our contemporaries:—"Situation wanted, as governess to young children or compassion to invalid lady; thoroughly domesticated."

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* is informed that the government has not sent any other armament to Rio Grande than what was carried on the transport *Seneca*, and one other insignificant shipment asked for by the commanding officers.

—It would no doubt be an exaggeration to say that Beloved John Peter has ceased to be gay; but he is evidently no longer beloved and his gaiety has probably diminished, for he has lost his place in the Porto Alegre custom-house.

—It is stated that the adjutant-general of the army, Gen. Conrado Niemeyer, has, at the request of the President and minister of war, withdrawn his resignation. He will be represented by Gen. Avila during a necessary leave of absence.

—Lieut. Bernardo Silveira de Miranda, who was imprisoned at Pernambuco during 15 months and 5 days for refusing to fight against the revolutionists, arrived in this city on the 12th inst. and has, it is stated, asked to be retired from the service.

—On the 13th inst. the newspaper *Pais*, Senator Esteves Junior, Benjamin Constant Filho, cadets of the military school, and several other friends of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, sent him telegrams congratulating him on the anniversary of the close of the naval revolution in this port.

—There was much elation and festivity in the Italian colony on the 14th because King Humbert had achieved another birthday anniversary. The naval vessels in port were decorated and the patriotic sons of old Italy ate and drank themselves into a state of supreme content because of the event.

—The 16th battalion of infantry which arrived here from Bahia on the 12th inst., is composed of 39 officers and 355 non-commissioned officers and privates, and is accompanied by 111 women and children. It is said that this battalion and the 3rd and 14th regiments of cavalry, will be formed into a brigade and stationed in the Missões territory.

—It is said that Sr. Campos Porto is about to publish twenty volumes of material relating to the recent revolt. It makes one shudder! All those old lies are to be repeated, and many we never heard of are to be laid before us. It is to include 12,000 columns from the newspapers, which the author evidently considers good historical material.

—As we anticipated, the government has resolved to have all persons accused of conspiracy and sedition in the states of the south, tried by the federal courts of Minas Geraes. The solicitor-general has instructed the district solicitors in São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Paraná, Santa Catharina, Rio Grande do Sul and the federal capital to forward the documents relating to such cases to the district court of Minas Geraes without delay. Those of Pernambuco are to be sent to the Alagoas court, and those of Parahyba to Rio Grande do Norte.

—The *Jornal do Brasil* contradicts the report of its being about to change hands.

—The heat of the last four days has been frightful—enough in fact to quite spoil the summer's record for coolness.

—The cruiser *Benjamin Constant* and the torpedo-boat *Bento Gonçalves* arrived here from Bahia on the 13th inst.

—The destruction of shade trees in the public streets continues. Is there no way to check such vandalism? It is a disgrace to the city that no efforts are made to protect our shade trees.

—The botanical garden, during the month of February, was visited by 2,792 persons. Of these 973 visited it in the morning and 1,819 in the evening. It is satisfactory to know that the time of each visit is so carefully recorded.

—Telegrams from Madrid announce the sacking of two newspaper offices by 300 army officers, a cabinet crisis because of it, a demand from the officers that editors shall be tried by military courts for criticisms on the army, a conspiracy to fight obnoxious editors, and other insane projects. The military men are evidently preparing the way for their own downfall.

—The government is apparently resolved to suppress political demonstrations at the Escola Militar—and rightly so. On the 14th, according to the *Pais*, 61 students were detached from the school by the director, Gen. Ouzique Jacques, and ordered to join the battalions. The commandant of the students' corps, Colonel Francisco Xavier Baptista, resigned his command. The *Pais* very naturally condemns this act of discipline, because the students were only celebrating the 13th, giving *vivas* to Floriano Peixoto, etc. Perhaps it would be well to teach the *Pais* what discipline means.

—On the 13th inst. a writ of ejectment was served in a brutal manner on an aged and invalid retired naval officer, Vice-Admiral João Manoel Maria de Moraes e Valle, who resided at No. 51 Rua da Lapa. His furniture was thrown into the street and the admiral himself was grossly insulted by the constables who executed the writ. During the reign of terror scenes of still more atrocious brutality under the sanction of the government of the country were witnessed without a protest by the people; but we are glad to say, for the credit of humanity, that, although such scenes became so common, they still continue to excite just indignation.

—It will be remembered that Dr. Eduardo Prado's *Ilusão Americana* was suppressed by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto and the whole of the first edition confiscated by the São Paulo police. A second edition has been published and the work can now be obtained at the book stores in this city. In this connection it is interesting to state that the author, in order to escape arrest, made a horseback journey of 2,000 miles from S. Paulo to Bahia, which he reached after travelling over 60 days. On his arrival at Bahia he found the Portuguese steamer *Rei de Portugal* on the point of leaving port and on this steamer he escaped, without being detected by the police, in taking passage for Europe.

—At the congressional election to be held on the 30th inst. in the 1st district of this city, three candidates, in addition to Dr. Nuno de Andrade, whose circular we mentioned last week, are now in the field. One of them is Dr. Alfredo Madureira, who is presented by the Republican Radical party. Another of the candidates, Dr. Serzedello Corrêa, whose long incarceration by order of Marshal Floriano Peixoto is in itself a recommendation, is presented by the Republican Conservador party, whose programme advocates parliamentary government. Dr. Serzedello himself is said to be in favor of a presidential republic. The fourth candidate is Dr. Felinto de Oliveira, whose friends in presenting him allege his honesty as a claim to the support of the voters. On the whole, as far as we can see, the canvass will be made on personal grounds without regard to the political opinions of the candidates.

BRAZIL AND PORTUGAL.

On Saturday last the efforts of the British legation here to restore diplomatic relations between Brazil and Portugal, were finally crowned with success. An exchange of notes was agreed upon, Portugal formally stating that the asylum granted to the fugitive insurgents in this bay in March last was not intended as an affront to Brazil, and that everything possible was done to prevent their escape so as to continue hostilities against the Brazilian government.

This being considered satisfactory by the present government, Brazil formally consented to a resumption of diplomatic relations. On Monday Dr. Assis Brazil, formerly minister to Buenos Aires, was appointed minister to Lisbon, and Councillor Thomaz Ribeiro, the eminent Portuguese writer, was appointed minister to this capital.

This ends a situation which ought never to have existed. The Portuguese did no more than other nations have repeatedly done, in giving asylum to the defeated insurgents, and she did more than any other nation would have done in trying to imprison these insurgents and carry them to Portugal. The last government had no just cause for suspending diplomatic relations. Everyone, however, will be delighted to have the incident ended and forgotten, and to see the two countries once more on terms of cordial friendship.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

We are in receipt of the first numbers off the *Revista Literária*, a neatly printed weekly periodical published in São Paulo. It begins its career with a good list of contributors, and gives promise of a long and prosperous life. Like most of the literary publications now springing up, it represents the younger generation of writers, and their ideas and aspirations are consequently well to the front. The *Revista* has our best wishes for its success.

BIRTH.

On the 16th March, at Petropolis, the wife of J. W. Beswick Purchas, of a daughter.

BIRTH.

In this city on 28th February, the wife of Edward Haynes, of a son.

DEATH.

At Santos on the 9th inst., of yellow fever, H. A. G. Elliott of Cardiff, South Wales (Wilson Sons & Co.) aged 25. Deeply regretted.

BUSINESS NOTES

—We are glad to see that the *Livepool Journal of Commerce* is backing our contention that quarantine should be governed by international regulations.

—Some days ago the Companhia Co-operativa withdrew from the custom-house several cases of biscuits. One of the tins on being opened was found to contain Indian corn.

—The Junta Commercial has declined to register a trade mark for matches presented by Miguel Mathews Ferreira on the ground that it imitates the trade mark of the Jonkopings factory.

—Vessels that have left Uruguayan ports since the 7th inst. will not be admitted into Brazilian ports until after they have been subjected to sanitary measures at the Ilha Grande quarantine station.

—It is stated that one of the principal steamship companies trading on this coast will this year lose at least \$50,000 through quarantines here and at the River Plate. It is most unjust that such losses should be forced upon private companies.

—Owing to the resolution of our sanitary dictator the sailing of the *Magdalena* was postponed from the 13th to the 19th inst. The losses caused by such an act are not considered, of course; the whims of the health inspector are superior to all such considerations!

—Messrs. Wilson & Co. inform us that they have been appointed sole agents here for Fairbank's "Cottolene," the new substitute for lard and butter. Cottolene has become very popular in the United States, and is said to be much superior to lard for culinary purposes.

—Those who are contemplating a sea voyage and are not quite sure of their ability to escape Neptune's tax upon frail humanity, will do well to read the Nectandra Amara advertisement which appears in another place. A remedy for sea-sickness is something in which everyone is interested.

—The party who wants 2000 postal cards has been hying all he can find in the local postoffice agencies, and has succeeded in finding 42 cards only. This represents the whole stock on hand. It is a burning discredit both to the postoffice and the mint that a customer can not get what postal cards he requires.

—The time and attention of the director of the Mint is so over-taxed with *comités agrícolas*, amateur printing, medals *a propos* to everything and devotion to art in general that he is unable to keep the postoffice supplied with postal cards. An application for 4,000 cards was made at the postoffice a month ago, but they neither have them on hand, nor will they accept an order for them. Both of these public departments need reorganizing.

—Our attention has been called to a very singular circumstance, which is perhaps worthy of record. During the revolt the name of Floriano Peixoto was attached to everything, and it was particularly patriotic to invest in such articles. Among these the "Floriano Peixoto" linen collar took the lead and were sold in large quantities. Since November last, however, these particular collars are strangely unsaleable, and there are thousands of boxes on the shelves here which are practically lost. The friends of the Marshal ought not to permit such a reflection on their hero.

—In 1894 the vineyard of the Companhia Vinhateira Serra do Carajá in Minas Geraes produced 894 kilos of grapes, averaging two kilos per vine, against 645 kilos in 1892 and 8 kilos in 1893. Of the grapes produced in its vineyard and 2,198 kilos that it bought, the company made last year 3,800 litres of wine, 280 litres of vinegar and 80 litres of rum, the receipts being 33,429\$760 and the expenditure 16,671\$781. The company planted last year 4,940 vines and grafted 313. The principal varieties are the Isabel, the Jacques, the Herbmouth and Norton's Virginia.

—A new fortnightly service has been inaugurated by Messrs. Lampert & Holt between this port and Glasgow, the first steamer having left the latter port February 23rd for Brazil. The *Canova*, *Cervantes*, *Cavour*, *Homér*—all large new steamers—and the *Billaua*, already known here, are destined for this important service. As for the New York line we are informed that the company proposes to continue its fortnightly sailings and to maintain an effective service. The abrogation of the reciprocity treaty has served to unsettle trade for a moment, and this has helped to disturb the regularity of the service because of the limited quantity of merchandise shipped to Brazil, but it is expected that these difficulties will soon disappear.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The expenses of the municipality during the past month amounted to 995,890\$332.

—The export duty on cotton and skins in Rio Grande do Norte has been reduced to 6%.

—The revenue of the state of Rio Grande do Norte for the year 1895 is estimated at 750,000\$ and the expenditure at 778,370\$715.

—The governor of Rio Grande do Norte, by a decree of the 28th ult., authorized the issue of state bonds of from 50\$000 to 1,000\$000, to the total amount of 300,000\$.

Hyland, Huggins, Hammond & Co.
ENGINEERS.
Railway Contractors,
Importers of all Kinds of Machinery
Railway Material,
Portable Railways,
Coffee Machinery.
31, RUA SÃO BENTO, 31
SÃO PAULO.
Cajaa do Cereale, 191.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 5, Travessa D. Manoel, as to death or whereabouts of the following:

CORREY, or RAPPOPORT, LEAH; when last heard of (August, 1894) was in Ribeirão Preto.
BONNIN, ANTONIO GABRIEL,
do, ANTONIO FRANCISCO,
do, THIRASSA; formerly residing at Rua Passo da Patria, Niteroi, and S. Vicente de Paula, Estado do Rio de Janeiro.
Rio de Janeiro, 20th February 1895.

C. F. Aneeli,
Acting British Consul General.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

110, Rua da Passagem

Now open for the reception of patients.

Non-subscribers will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room—and the above mentioned "order of admittance."

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:

Dr. BANDEIRA, No. 75 Rua 1^a de Março.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

11 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

32 Rua do Commercio, SÃO PAULO,

and

CASSELS, KING & Co.

154, Calle Cangallo, BUENOS AYRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

GEPP, EDWARDS & Co.

General and Commission Merchants,

SHIPPING AND STEAMERS AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca

Companhia de Navegação Carioca

Coasting Steamers.

The Alliance Insurance Co.

64, Rua 1^a de Março.

P. O. Box 741.

Rio de Janeiro.

Nobel's Explosives Co., L'd.

GLASGOW.

Manufacturers of

No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE

and GELATINE DYNAMITE,

under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDER, Ayrshire

POLMOUTH, Strathgalloway, Scotland

Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines, and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all workings.

All information concerning the above can be had on application to the Agents in Brazil

Watson Ritchie & Co.

25, Rua Theophilo Ottol,

Rio de Janeiro.

SEA SICKNESS.

Marvellous cures obtained by the use of

NECTANDRA AMARA

the famous Paulista remedy.

APPROVED and sale AUTHORIZED by the Inspector General of Hygiene with registered Trade-Mark at the Junta Commercial; Awards obtained at three Exhibitions at which it competed, viz: Preliminary Exposition of Rio de Janeiro in 1888, Paris Universal Exposition in 1889 and the Columbian World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. The following three letters are more than sufficient to prove the great efficacy of this extraordinary medicine in cases of that terrible complaint.

On board I gave some of the Nectandra Amara wine, which I had brought with me for my own use, and it helped us all a great deal against the sea-sickness. Dr. Homero Ottoni who was one of the passengers of the steamer "Nectandra Amara"; and asking him for a Testimonial, he did it with great pleasure, saying that in Guaratinguetá, where he exercised his profession as a physician, he had applied it continuously in cases of gastric-intestinal complaints with very good results.

Some of the other passengers also promised me testimonials which I shall forward to you as soon as I receive them. Amara, 15th November 1892. AUGUSTO DE ALMEIDA MAGALHÃES.

Santos, 25th December 1894.

I beg to thank you again for the two bottles of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which you were kind enough to offer me and I take great pleasure to inform you of the splendid results obtained on board the *As Aquitine* on my last voyage south. At the dinner table I noticed the absence of some friends and learned on inquiry that they had retired to their cabins, being down with sea-sickness.

I looked them up and after taking some Nectandra, I had the great satisfaction to see them later on in the evening on deck, completely re-established.

Still more: my cabin-partner, an Uruguayan, who was on his return to his country, told me that he suffered on board from sea-sickness to such an extent, that he had never been able to leave the cabin or to walk, such was his disposition to vomit whenever he attempted to get up from his bed. Very well, with even that passenger I obtained a complete victory by giving him some Nectandra in the afternoon and at night; the next morning I had the great joy to find him on deck, where, on seeing me, he thanked me many times, asking me at the same time for the name of the medicine, as he intended to buy some of it on our arrival at Santos.

Myself, I fortunately do not suffer from that complaint, and had therefore no necessity to make use of your powerful preparation; as you see, however, it had all desired effect whenever it was wanted. Yours etc. ERNANI PINTO.

3.

Pernambuco, on board *s/s Alagoas*, 17th January 1895.

It was really at an opportune moment when you had the kindness to offer me your most excellent preparation, the Tincture of Nectandra Amara, because when on board, I was very ill and became sea-sick, due in all probability to the long time that I had not undertaken a sea voyage.

I took some of your medicine with a very good result and beg to thank you therefore most sincerely for your kind offer. Herewith please find three testimonials of some fellow-passengers, who were also benefited, like myself, by the use of that medicine.

I shall feel gratified if you will use this letter at your own discretion and have the honor to be, Yours sincerely, ANTONIO PINTO DE MORAES.

N. B.—Every bottle of this medicine is accompanied by a prospectus and therein is explained its extraordinary efficacy for the prompt and radical cure of all diseases of the stomach and the bowels which are so common during land or sea-voyages; and a traveller, who has once made use of it, will never undertake a voyage without providing himself with this excellent preventive.

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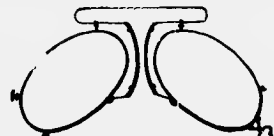
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Hogarth	21st March.
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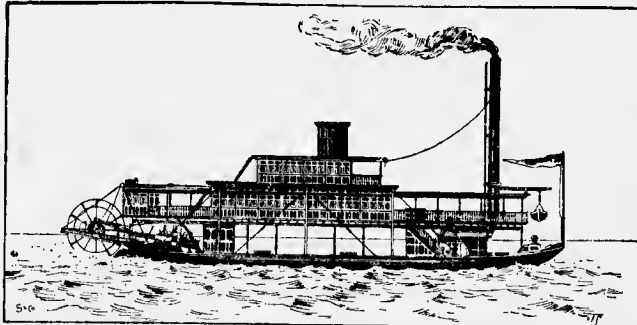
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